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Term	Documents
CANDIDA.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	13667
CANDIDAS.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	26
ALBICANS.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	7073
ALBICAN.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	31
HYBRID.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	100407
HYBRIDS.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	13234
KINASE.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	20897
KINASES.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	4173
((CANDIDA ADJ ALBICANS) AND (HYBRID ADJ KINASE)),USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	2

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Database:

candida albicans and hybrid kinase

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USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	candida albicans and hybrid kinase	2	L4
USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	candida albicans and histidine kinase	8	L3
USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	candida albicans and phenotypic switch\$	2	L2
USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	canik1	2	L1

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Login file: 01 19Mar01 16:11:37

*** ANNOUNCEMENT ***

NEW FILE RELEASED

***BISWorld Market Research (File 553)

***Investment 101 Index (File 554)

***Daily and Sunday Telegraph (United Kingdom) (File 555)

***The Mirror Group Publications (United Kingdom) (File 556)

***Reuters Business Insight (File 557)

UPDATING RESUMED

***Books In Print (File 473)

***Extel News Cards from Primark (File 511)

RELOADED

***Kompas Asia/Pacific (File 591)

***Kompas Central/Eastern Europe (File 592)

***Kompas Africa (File 593)

FILES REMOVED

***EconPage (File 565)

New pricing structure for Pharmaprojects (Files 115/918) from
April 1, 2001. Check Help News119 or Help News918 for further
information.

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File 1:ERL1 1000- 11Mar01

1:ERL1 1000- 11Mar01

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1:ERL1 1000- 11Mar01

1:ERL1 1000- 11Mar01

SYSTEM:3 - Dial:1 new term

File 434:SpSearchmk) Dated Ref 3:1 1974-19-9/Dec
(a) 199- Inet for 3:1 Inet

*File 434: Please note new price changes effective January 1, 1975.
See Help Rates434 for details.

File 5:Basic Preview(5) 1968-1 11/Mar W4
(a) 1701 BIOSIS

File 101:NEELINE(R 1968-1 (Dec W4
(a) format only (a) Dial:1 Description

*File 101: Further to NLM notification, Neeline updates is expected
to resume in March 1975. For other NLM information see Help Newsline.

File 101:NEELINE(R 1968-1 4- 1 1975
(a) 1701 NEELINE(R) (Dec W4)

*File 11: UDS have been adjusted to reflect the current monthly data.
UT 11:11W was the last UT for the year 1974.

Set Items Description

Pe au=erikantha thyanarajan

Ref	Items	Index-term
E1	61	AU=SRIRANTHA T
E2	13	AU=SRIRANTHA T.
E3	1	AU=SRIRANTHA T.
E4	1	AU=SRIRANTHA THYANARAJAN
E5	3	AU=SRIRANTHA V
E6	1	AU=SRIRANTHAN ANTON K 1
E7	1	AU=SRIRANTHAN 2
E8	3	AU=SRIRANTHAN F
E9	31	AU=SRIRANTHAN R
E10	1	AU=SRIRANTHAN R.
E11	1	AU=SRIRANTHAN T
E12	1	AU=SRIRANTHAN V

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S1 75 AU="SRIRANTHA T":AU="SRIRANTHA T."

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S1 4 RT unique items

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S1 11 AU="SRIRANTHA THYANARAJAN"

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S4 11 RT unique items

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4 S1

S1 11 S4 AND S1

Is el:101

S1 14 YANIR

Is 1

...completed examining records

S1 3 RT unique items

Is el:101

Is el:101 term: 101/101

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(a) 1701 BIOSIS. All rev. records.

11 4447 BIOSIS N 1 1975-1 14

File 101:101 Preview(5) 1975-1 14. Dated with a report on the operations of the

AUTHOR: HART, G. L. L.; GILLESPIE, J. M.; LEE, J. L.
 AUTHOR: HART, G. L. L.; GILLESPIE, J. M.; LEE, J. L.
 AUTHOR ADDRESS: Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Bowman
 University Medical Center, 6811 Reservoir, USA
 JOURNAL: Microbiology (Reading) 145: 66 (p1431-1441) June, 1999
 ISSN: 1364-0113
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 REFNOTE TYPE: Abstract
 LANGUAGE: English
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

As CASH1 is involved in filamentation, we have cloned and sequenced the gene from *S. cerevisiae*. The resulting DNA sequence encodes a protein of 609 amino acids, identical to the one reported by Slinn et al. [1997]. We found that CASH1 is a two domain protein, similar to the one described by Slinn et al. [1997], consisting of a N-terminal domain homologous to Slp1p from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and Csk-1 from *Drosophila melanogaster*, which seem to function in cell regulation and morphogenesis, respectively. Recently, the isolation of CASH1, a putative histidine kinase gene from *S. kluyveri* has been reported. In addition, the histidine and kinase domains located at its C-terminus as previously described, it is shown here that the N-terminal domain of CASH1p contains a GILK motif and a sequence which shows significant homology with the N-terminal domains of serine/threonine kinases. The Ser-Thr-motif is almost identical to CASH1 could, in fact, correspond to its sensor sequence. CASH1 was mapped to chromosome I and gene deletion studies were performed to understand its function. DELTAcash1 mutants are able to grow on YEA medium for many other histidine kinase mutants that fail to proliferate on this medium or in any other yeast or filamentous fungus. This study demonstrates that DELTAcash1 mutants filaments extensively in a gene-deletion dependent manner under conditions which induce germ-tube formation, such as growth in medium 199 [gH 7.8]. The filamentation caused by an interaction along the hyphal surfaces, probably because of the altered expression of one or more hyphal-cell-surface components in the DELTAcash1 mutants. These results indicate that CASH1 could be involved in regulating their expression.

$$H^1(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}) \cong \mathbb{R}^n, \quad H^2(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}) \cong \mathbb{R}^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}, \quad H^3(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}) \cong \mathbb{R}^{\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6}}, \quad \dots$$

• *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 284: 1039-1044

ECOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Ascomycetes--Fungi, Plants; Basidiomycetes--Fungi, Plants
 Zygomycetes--Fungi, Plants

ORGANISMS: *Candida albicans* (Fungi Imperfecti or Basidiomycota);
Neurospora crassa (Ascomycetes); *Geobacter* spp. (Proteobacteria); *Aspergillus* spp. (Ascomycetes)

EIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA): Fungi; Microorganisms;
Nonvascular Plants; Plants

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Journal of Management Education 36(7) 809–824
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APPENDIX 2

1. 7. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840.

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the solution on the adsorption of the dye. The concentration of the solution was 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.05, 0.06, 0.07, 0.08, 0.09, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 10.0, 15.0, 20.0, 30.0, 40.0, 50.0, 60.0, 70.0, 80.0, 90.0, 100.0, 150.0, 200.0, 300.0, 400.0, 500.0, 600.0, 700.0, 800.0, 900.0, 1000.0, 1500.0, 2000.0, 3000.0, 4000.0, 5000.0, 6000.0, 7000.0, 8000.0, 9000.0, 10000.0, 15000.0, 20000.0, 30000.0, 40000.0, 50000.0, 60000.0, 70000.0, 80000.0, 90000.0, 100000.0, 150000.0, 200000.0, 300000.0, 400000.0, 500000.0, 600000.0, 700000.0, 800000.0, 900000.0, 1000000.0, 1500000.0, 2000000.0, 3000000.0, 4000000.0, 5000000.0, 6000000.0, 7000000.0, 8000000.0, 9000000.0, 10000000.0, 15000000.0, 20000000.0, 30000000.0, 40000000.0, 50000000.0, 60000000.0, 70000000.0, 80000000.0, 90000000.0, 100000000.0, 150000000.0, 200000000.0, 300000000.0, 400000000.0, 500000000.0, 600000000.0, 700000000.0, 800000000.0, 900000000.0, 1000000000.0, 1500000000.0, 2000000000.0, 3000000000.0, 4000000000.0, 5000000000.0, 6000000000.0, 7000000000.0, 8000000000.0, 9000000000.0, 10000000000.0, 15000000000.0, 20000000000.0, 30000000000.0, 40000000000.0, 50000000000.0, 60000000000.0, 70000000000.0, 80000000000.0, 90000000000.0, 100000000000.0, 150000000000.0, 200000000000.0, 300000000000.0, 400000000000.0, 500000000000.0, 600000000000.0, 700000000000.0, 800000000000.0, 900000000000.0, 1000000000000.0, 1500000000000.0, 2000000000000.0, 3000000000000.0, 4000000000000.0, 5000000000000.0, 6000000000000.0, 7000000000000.0, 8000000000000.0, 9000000000000.0, 10000000000000.0, 15000000000000.0, 20000000000000.0, 30000000000000.0, 40000000000000.0, 50000000000000.0, 60000000000000.0, 70000000000000.0, 80000000000000.0, 90000000000000.0, 100000000000000.0, 150000000000000.0, 200000000000000.0, 300000000000000.0, 400000000000000.0, 500000000000000.0, 600000000000000.0, 700000000000000.0, 800000000000000.0, 900000000000000.0, 1000000000000000.0, 1500000000000000.0, 2000000000000000.0, 3000000000000000.0, 4000000000000000.0, 5000000000000000.0, 6000000000000000.0, 7000000000000000.0, 8000000000000000.0, 9000000000000000.0, 10000000000000000.0, 15000000000000000.0, 20000000000000000.0, 30000000000000000.0, 40000000000000000.0, 50000000000000000.0, 60000000000000000.0, 70000000000000000.0, 80000000000000000.0, 90000000000000000.0, 100000000000000000.0, 150000000000000000.0, 200000000000000000.0, 300000000000000000.0, 400000000000000000.0, 500000000000000000.0, 600000000000000000.0, 700000000000000000.0, 800000000000000000.0, 900000000000000000.0, 1000000000000000000.0, 1500000000000000000.0, 2000000000000000000.0, 3000000000000000000.0, 4000000000000000000.0, 5000000000000000000.0, 6000000000000000000.0, 7000000000000000000.0, 8000000000000000000.0, 9000000000000000000.0, 10000000000000000000.0, 15000000000000000000.0, 20000000000000000000.0, 30000000000000000000.0, 40000000000000000000.0, 50000000000000000000.0, 60000000000000000000.0, 70000000000000000000.0, 80000000000000000000.0, 90000000000000000000.0, 100000000000000000000.0, 150000000000000000000.0, 200000000000000000000.0, 300000000000000000000.0, 400000000000000000000.0, 500000000000000000000.0, 600000000000000000000.0, 700000000000000000000.0, 800000000000000000000.0, 900000000000000000000.0, 1000000000000000000000.0, 1500000000000000000000.0, 2000000000000000000000.0, 3000000000000000000000.0, 4000000000000000000000.0, 5000000000000000000000.0, 6000000000000000000000.0, 7000000000000000000000.0, 8000000000000000000000.0, 9000000000000000000000.0, 10000000000000000000000.0, 15000000000000000000000.0, 20000000000000000000000.0, 30000000000000000000000.0, 40000000000000000000000.0, 50000000000000000000000.0, 60000000000000000000000.0, 70000000000000000000000.0, 80000000000000000000000.0, 90000000000000000000000.0, 100000000000000000000000.0, 150000000000000000000000.0, 200000000000000000000000.0, 300000000000000000000000.0, 400000000000000000000000.0, 500000000000000000000000.0, 600000000000000000000000.0, 700000000000000000000000.0, 800000000000000000000000.0, 900000000000000000000000.0, 10000000

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*) and *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*) were determined using the method of Lichtenthaler and Whelen (1987). The total chlorophyll content was determined using the method of Arar and Cook (1987). The carotenoid content was determined using the method of Lichtenthaler and Whelen (1987). The total carotenoid content was determined using the method of Arar and Cook (1987). The total protein content was determined using the method of Lowry et al. (1951). The total lipid content was determined using the method of Bligh and Dyer (1959). The total carbohydrate content was determined using the method of Dubois and Gilles (1950). The total nucleic acid content was determined using the method of Burton (1956). The total ash content was determined using the method of AOAC (1990). The total moisture content was determined using the method of AOAC (1990). The total dry matter content was determined using the method of AOAC (1990). The total organic acid content was determined using the method of AOAC (1990). The total alkaloid content was determined using the method of AOAC (1990). The total flavonoid content was determined using the method of AOAC (1990). The total phenolic content was determined using the method of AOAC (1990). The total tannin content was determined using the method of AOAC (1990). The total saponin content was determined using the method of AOAC (1990). The total sterol content was determined using the method of AOAC (1990). The total glycoside content was determined using the method of AOAC (1990). The total alkaloid content was determined using the method of AOAC (1990). The total flavonoid content was determined using the method of AOAC (1990). The total phenolic content was determined using the method of AOAC (1990). The total tannin content was determined using the method of AOAC (1990). The total saponin content was determined using the method of AOAC (1990). The total sterol content was determined using the method of AOAC (1990). The total glycoside content was determined using the method of AOAC (1990).

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

WITH A ADDRESS: 1001. 111. 3-1., 5 - 11, 1001. 111. 3-1., 1001. 111. 3-1.

ISSN: 1047-1986

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The *Agrobacterium* strains were grown in YEA medium for 24 h at 28 °C. The cell concentration was adjusted to 10⁸ cells/ml. The cell suspension was mixed with the plant tissue and incubated for 24 h at 28 °C. The plant tissue was then cultured on the selective medium. The transformation efficiency was determined as the number of transformants per 100 mg of plant tissue. The data are the mean ± SD of three independent experiments.

ABSTRACT: Using degenerate primers of highly conserved regions of a two-ring heat response regulator for PCR amplification, a two-component response regulator was cloned from *Shibuya* alkaline that is a high salt level of *Deinococcus* species. This two-component hybrid kinase, *ShiHKT*, also shows features of a bacterial two-ring heat response regulator, including a conserved α -helix-loop-helix motif. *ShiHKT* was expressed in *Escherichia coli* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and showed a high salt sensitivity. In *S. cerevisiae*, *ShiHKT* was able to complement the *pho81* mutation which is a high salt sensitivity gene. In *E. coli*, alkaline strain W-1, but not in *Shibuya* alkaline strain W-2, level of transcript was regulated. Levels were higher in hyphae than in vegetative cells. Partial deletion of both *ShiHKT* alleles, by which the histidine autokinase- and ATP-binding domains were removed, did not inhibit either high-frequency phenotypic switching or the K⁺-lysine transition in high salt concentrations, but in both cases the efficiency of the level spectral spread was reduced.

[illegible][illegible]

ECOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Ascomycetes--Fungi, Plantae; Fungi Imperfecti, i.
Deuteromycetes--Fungi, Plantae

ORGANISMS: Candida albicans (Fungi Imperfecti) : Yeast mycelium--a growth form, strain-316, strain-30-1, abundant, typical of soil; Neurospora crassa (Ascomycetes)

BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (LOWER TAXA): Fam.; Mon. Families;
Multicellular Plants; Plants

[illegible]

MOLECULAR SEQUENCE DATABASE NUMBER: AF161122-1
METHODS & EQUIPMENT: PCR (polymerase chain reaction); sequencing
MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: 2,4-dyke transition; polytype switching;
inhibition

CONCEIT NOTES:

03504 Genetics and Cytogenetics-Plant
51515 Plant Physiology, Biochemistry and Biophysics-Plumbers

SYSTEMATIC NOTES

1991: *Journal of the American Academy of Religion*, 59, 1, 1-17.

1992: *Journal of the American Academy of Religion*, 60, 3, 479-497.

FILED: 1980-01-10, 11:11 AM, 11:11 AM, 11:11 AM
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FILED: 1980-01-10, 11:11 AM, 11:11 AM, 11:11 AM

[illegible]

DASI, a two-pass transmembrane protein that is involved in signal development in the hypothalamus, path. rel. *Insulin-like growth factor*.

AUTHOR: Alex Lieke; Bernd Brüggen; Selbstredend: Nade; 1; Alex
M. Lieke

JOURNAL OF DOCUMENTATION
State of America on 17th June 1996, 10:00 AM

2000 年 12 月 1 日

[illegible]

ANAL. Calcd for $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$: C, 80.0%; H, 8.0%. Found: C, 79.8%; H, 7.8%.

[illegible]

ABSTRACT: Recent studies have revealed that in *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium, a similar to bacterial two-component system is involved in chemotaxis. Changes in sensitivity in *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium to histidine kinase and receiver (phosphotransfer) domain mutants of the two sensor protein that regulated the *S* motility. An *HK* kinase mutant, *SMM* 1, *S. enterica* serovar Typhimurium was functionally altered when an *S. enterica* strain in which *SMM* 1 replaced was functionally altered. To determine the role of the *SMM* 1 gene product in the *S. enterica* serovar Typhimurium, the *SMM* 1 gene product was purified and analyzed. The results of the analysis indicated that the protein product of *S. enterica* *SMM* 1 is a histidine kinase. The *SMM* 1 gene product is a histidine kinase that is involved in the regulation of chemotaxis in *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium.

growth retardation at high similarity). Southern blotting with *CaSLN1* and *SLN1* revealed the presence of related genes, the 11 which is highly homologous to the *NIK1* gene of *Neurospora crassa*. Thus, *C. albicans* harbours both *SLN1*- and *NIK1*-type histidine kinases.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: E01-4-67-7: HISTIDINE KINASE

PROPERTIES:

MAJOR ENZYME: Enzymes of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology ;
Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biology) ;
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Fungi Imperfecti ; Fungi Imperfecti ;
ORGANISMS: *Candida albicans* ; Fungi Imperfecti or Deuteromycetes
BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION: SUPER TAXA : Fungi; Microbiota ;
Nonvascular Plants; Plants

CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: histidine kinase

MOLECULAR SEQUENCE DATABASE NUMBER: AB003681--CDE3, EMPL, amino acid
sequence, nucleotide sequence, GenBank; AB 003681--CDE3, EMPL, amino
acid sequence, nucleotide sequence, GenBank

MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: molecular cloning; sequencing; **CANIK1* gene;
CaSLN1 gene

IDENTIFIERS:

1004 Biomedical Sciences-Genetics, Microbiology, and Immunology
1006 Biomedical Sciences-Genetics, Microbiology, and Immunology
10064 Biochemical Studies-Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids
10066 Biophysics-Molecular Properties and Macromolecules
10066 Enzymes-Chemical and Physical
51518 Plant Physiology, Biochemistry and Biophysics-Enzymes

BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:

15500 Fungi Imperfecti or Deuteromycetes

7/9/96 (Item 1 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155:MF01:IN(8)

(*) format only. *** Dialog Corp. edition. All info. subject.

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Roles of three histidine kinase genes in hyphal development and virulence
of the pathogenic fungus *Candida albicans*.

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Journal of Bacteriology [UNITED STATES] Dec 1996; 188(12):3744-51,
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JOURNAL ABSTRACTING: J

Subfile: INTER MEDICUS

The pathogenic fungus *Candida albicans* harbors three histidine kinase
genes called *CaSLN1*, **CANIK1**, and *CaHKL*. The disruption of any one of
these three genes impaired the hyphal formation and attenuated the
virulence of *C. albicans* in a mouse systemic candidiasis model. The effects
of the disruption on hyphal formation and virulence were most severe in the
cahklDelta null mutants. Although the *cahklDelta* mutants of *CaSLN1* and
CANIK1 was impossible, further deletion of *CaSLN1* or **CANIK1** in the
cahklDelta null mutants partially restored the serum-induced hyphae-forming
ability and virulence. When incubated with radiolabeled ATP, the
recombinant *CaSLN1* and **CANIK1** proteins, which contained their own kinase
and response regulator domains, were autophosphorylated, whereas *CaHKL* was
not. These results imply that in *C. albicans*, *CaSLN1* and **CANIK1** are
upstream of *CaHKL* but are in distinct signal transmission pathways.

Taxa: Animal; Male; Fungi; Non-Vib. Bact.

Descriptors: **Candida albicans*--Genetics; *CaSLN1* gene; **CANIK1* gene;
--Pathogenicity--FV; *Protein Kinases--Physiology--EH; Amino acid analysis;
Blotting, Western; *Candida albicans*--Cytology--EV; Fungal Proteins
--Genetics--EH; Mice; Microorganisms; Signal Kinases--Genetics--EH; Signal
Transduction; Time Factors

CaSLN1 protein; *CaSLN1* gene; *CaSLN1* protein

Enzyme: Nucleoside Phosphate Kinase; Nucleoside Phosphate Kinase; Nucleoside
Phosphate Kinase; Nucleoside Phosphate Kinase

C. albicans null mutants

15500 CANTIDA ALBICANS

1. 1990年12月，在《中国环境报》上，刊登了“中国环境状况令人堪忧”的标题，并附有“中国环境状况令人堪忧”的副标题。

Using degenerate primers of highly conserved regions of the response regulator, a two-component response regulator was cloned from *Caedibacter* that is homologous to *NtrB* of *Neurospora crassa*. This two-component hybrid regulator, *MaNRI*, has shown features of a bacterial two-component response regulator, including: positive regulation of genes involved in growth and cell cycle; sensitivity to *NaCl*; *MaNRI* was expressed in *E. coli* and conferred a growth phenotype and in the *gal* and *hsp* mutants that showed constitutive *NO-1*, but not *gal* level protein expression, the levels of *gal* regulated levels were higher in *gal* *NO-1* and in *hsp* *NO-1* strains. Deletion of both *MaNRI* alleles, by which the histidine kinase and ATP-binding domains were removed, did not inhibit either high-frequency phenotypic switching or the *gal*-*hsp* transition at low *NaCl* concentrations, but in both cases the efficiency of the developmental process was reduced.

CLASSIFICATION CODE AND DESCRIPTION:
 16.76 - APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY (16.76.01 - 16.76.04)
 PHYSIOLOGY & Nitrogen Transfer and Metabolism

[illegible]

00.00 4 Type-A in Forest
 00.00 4 Type-B
 01.00 Estimated Total Files
 01.00 1000 Distinct Files
 01.00 1 Type-A in Forest
 01.00 1 Type-B
 01.00 Estimated Total Files
 01.00 1000 Distinct Files
 01.00 1 Type-A in Forest
 01.00 1 Type-B
 02.00 Estimated Total Files
 OneSearch, 4 files, 1000 Distinct Files
 02.00 TRIMST
 01.00 Estimated Total Files
 01.00 Estimated Total Files
 01.00 Estimated Total Files

*** End of Report ***